The Bombay Gazette,

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Bombay, 19th March 1862.

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1st April 1862.

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1st April 1862.

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Bombay, 1st April 1862.

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Forbes Street, 25th March 1862.

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Bombay, 19th March 1862.

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THOMAS BLACK,
Agent for P. & O. S. N. Co.,
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Bombay, 1st April 1862.

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Lockets and Charms with beautiful Microscopic Views.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings
Studs in Mosaic and other artistic designs too numerous to detail.
Coral Bells.
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Cases.
Knife, Fork and Spoon including handsome Mug in one Case, forming a beautiful Christening Present.
Silver Mugs separate in Case.
A large collection of indestructible, amusing and interesting Children's Books.
A fresh supply of White and Colored Kid Gloves.

These Fancy Goods with the *exception of Jewellery* are at the Byculla Branch, where T. & Co., would invite their Friends and the Public generally to inspect their collection which will be found to surpass any in Bombay.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, 30th December 1861.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING ¾ to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL, ½ to 1½ inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cwt.
VICES, PARALLEL, and BENCH, 4 to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITH'S, and SWAGE. HAMMERS.
DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS. LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
PITTO, LEVER from 8 inch 3 inch barrells.
HINGES, very handsome, English-made, for Godown Doors, Factories, Spinning Mills, &c.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

Entertaining Books for Young Children.

UNTEARABLE MOVEABLE TOY BOOKS,
Each Rs. 1-8.

Book of Dissolving Scenes.
History of Tommy Prot.
Book of Dissolving Views.
How Ned Nimble built his Cottage.
Royal Punch and Judy.
Popular Performance of Galante Show.
Blondin's Astounding exploits.

UNTEARABLE BOOKS.
Coloured Pictures each Twelve annas.

Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.
The Babes in the Wood.
About Pet Birds.
The Three Bears.
Little Man and Little Maid.
Old Mother Hubbard.
Little Bo Peep.
Old Mother Goose.
The Cat and the Mouse.
Ugly Duck.
Story of Jenny Wren.
Wedding of Cock Robin.
Death of Cock Robin.
The House that Jack built.
Old Woman and her pig.
Stories of Sea and Ships.
Birds of the Air.
In door and Out door objects.
Book of Fables.
Child's own Primer.
Child's own Reading book.
Nursery Rhymes.
Picture Alphabet.
Picture Primer.

Rampart Row.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.

Wrought iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES PERCY LEITH, is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 31st March 1862.

NOTICE.

T. WILLIAMSON, Gentlemen's Hair Cutter, Begs to inform the Public and his Constituents, that he will only attend Gentlemen at their houses or till he selects a place in the Fort, as his present shop is under repairs.

T. WILLIAMSON.

31st March 1862.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

				Rs. per doz
	No. 1	Black Capsule	...	35
	,, Pts.	,, ,,	...	18
	No. 2	Blue ,,	...	30
	,, Pts.	,, ,,	...	16
Claret	No. 3	Yello ,,	...	26
	,, Pts.	,, ,,	...	14
	No. 4	Green ,,	...	22
	,, Pts.	,, ,,	...	12
	Medoc	Red ,,	...	17
	,, Pts.	,, ,,	...	9
	Brand Cutler & Co.		...	38
Champagne	,, ,,	per 2 dozen Pts.	...	40
	Brand C. & Co.		...	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil		...	38
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.		...	40
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality		...	32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.		...	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil		...	38
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.		...	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		...	32
Hock	,, ,,	per 2 doz. Pts.	...	32
	Braunberger		...	35
	Rudesheimer		...	27
	Hockheimer		...	20
	Black Seal		...	28
	,,	Pts.	...	14
	Red Seal		...	22
Port	,,	Pts.	...	12
	Amontillado	Black Seal	...	32
	Pale Amoroso	,, ,,	...	30
	Pale	Brown ,,	...	25
Sherry	Light Golden	Green ,,	...	28
	Pale	Yellow ,,	...	22
	Pale	White ,,	...	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			...	32
Gin Old Tom	(Yellow ,,)		...	26
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			...	20
Rum, Old Jamaica			...	22
	Brown	in Glass Bottles	...	39
Curacoa	,,	Pts.	...	42
	White	,, Bottles	...	21
	,,	Pts.	...	42
Maraschino Di Zara			...	21
,,	,,	Pts.	...	40
Cherry Brandy			...	21
,,		Pts.	...	39
				15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

WINES.

TO be had, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at really moderate prices for their approved qualities.

Brandies, Burgundy, Wines, Clarets, Sauterne, Champagne, Sherry and Port, Liqueurs, Raspberry Cordial, Cherry Cordial, Whiskey, Bitters, Truffles and Preserves.

Allsopp's Beer in quarts and pints, in excellent condition.

The whole of the above are of late arrival.

ALBERT VINAY.

5 Forbes Street.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal..... Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 1st April 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight..	2s. 013/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 09/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	¼ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	99½.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 215 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	72 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	26 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	74 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103 do.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	14½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	30½ ex Divd.
Oriental Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	Par.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 20 p.sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ..	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ..	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Chinch Lane Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 2,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 1,800 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 450 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company....	2,500	[p. Annm. 450 p. sh.	[Prem. noun. Rs. 350 Div.
Do. Dye Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	200	.....	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	500	.....	Rs. 320 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pestonjee Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 120 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company.....	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		Nominal.
" Loan 1838-39		90
" Loan 1842-43		90
" Loan 1854-55		90
New Five Per Cent. Loan		102
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Pistoles	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	" 227 do.
Gerhan Crowns.....	" 2134 do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 15-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....	£3	0s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£3	2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton).....	£3	0s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£3	10s. 0d.
To China.....	no offers.	
To Clyde.....	no offers.	

PRICES CURRENT (MARCH 28th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:

	Rs.	Per candy.
New Broach, ready		215 to 216
New Dholleras	"	203 to 204
New Oomrawuttee	"	195 to 196
New Oompta, ready	"	194 to 197
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	200 to 201
New Surtee, and Nuggur	"	195 to 196
New Veraval	"	191 to 192
New Kandeish	"	190 to 191
New Poradchee	"	190 to 191
NEW COTTON to Arrive:		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	"	212 to 213
Dholleah ..... Do.	"	191 to 192
Oomrawuttee ..... (March and April)	"	None.
Veraval ..... (Do.)	"	183 to 184
Dharwar Sawginned (May)	"	200 to 201
Mangrole	"	185 to 186
Poradchee	"	185 to 186
Comptа	"	187 to 188

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1550.
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish .....at Rs. 5-12 to 5-14 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly, mixed (Black and White) ... " 24 to 33
" 33 to 34

THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

Corrected up to 4 p. m. Friday, 21st March 1862.

The English mail, with letters and papers up to the 18th of February, arrived here on the 19th instant via Bombay, and we are in hourly expectation of Telegraphic news from Galle with London dates up to the 26th ultimo.

PRODUCE MARKET.—Owing to the not very encouraging nature of the advices from England, this market remains quiet with but little change in value. Supplies are moderate, and holders are consequently reluctant to sell at reduced prices.

IMPORT MARKET.—The Hoolie festival is now over but business on the whole continues restricted, and no great demand can be looked for until the commencement, some three weeks, of the new year of the up-country dealers.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.—Since our last the market for joint stock shares has been dull, but no fall in value has occurred. The Steam Tug Association has declared a dividend of 5 Rs. per share for the past half year, and this scrip is worth 720 exclusive of dividend. Assam shares have been purchased at 465, and the scrip of other favorite Tea Companies are at a premium. Dock shares are wanted at 1225, but no sellers. In Bank and Inland steam scrip there is nothing doing. The North West Indigo Association have issued their prospectus and the practical names on the Direction warrant public confidence in the enterprize; a large portion of the shares have already been taken up.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—There is nothing to note in any description of Government Stocks. There are few, if any buyers at present rates, which are barely sustained.

MONEY MARKET.—The Bank of Bengal made no change in its rate this week, and the demand for money is rather less active, but the value remains as before quoted. The following is the report of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th March 1862.

LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital Paid up, ...	1,07,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	2,19,873	7 10
General Treasury Balance.....	4,32,44,248	14 5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches.....	99,98,812	2 11
Drafts payable at Do. Do.	20	12 11
Bank Post Bills	,,770	13 2
Bank Notes Outstanding.....	3,48,428	4 4
Sundries.....	95,73,290	0 4
	2,02,472	2 11
Total Co.'s Rs.....	7,43,14,897	7 7
ASSETS.		
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches...	1,60,47,400	0 0
Accounts of Credit on Do. do....	3,05,600	0 0
Mercantile Bills Discounted do....	34,01,362	9 7
Dead Stock do. do....	1,93,883	5 6
Stamps do. do....	9,347	9 9
Bankers' Balances.....	2,63,345	7 4
Adjusting account of Interest.....	1,04,872	6 2
Treasury Reserve in Coin rupees 2,77,04,625 4 7		
Amount invested in Govt. Securities and claims against Govt. Rs. 85,39,623 10 5	3,62,44,248	14 5
Bank's Reserve in Rupees and Silver at Head Office, Rupees 1,65,10,505 0 1		
Do. do. at Branches, Rupees 12,34,332 2 0 ...	1,77,44,837	2 10
Total Co.'s Rs.....	7,43,14,897	7 7

EXCHANGE.—There has been rather more doing in Exchange for this opportunity than by the Bombay Mail. Rates remained as before quoted until yesterday when a local Bank came out as sellers at 2-0-½, at which rates first class credits were also taken, other credits have sold at from 2-0-9/16 to 2-0¾, and documentary at from 2-0-11/16, to 1-0¾. On France 3 and 6 months' sight bills payable in London are quoted at 2-0¾, to 2-0¾, and payable in France 258 for 3 months' sight. Sales have been made on China at 214 for $100, and on Mauritius at 53 to 53½ for 30 and 60 days' sight bills.

FREIGHTS.—Our freight market has been particularly dull, and shipments for England far from brisk; this is attributable to the want of produce and the exorbitant prices ruling here for some articles. The following have been chartered since last mail; *Lady Clarendon* 1344, to Colombo 1-5 per bag; *Shaw Allum* 579 for Mauritius 1-8 per bag; coolies 46 per head; *Shaw Allum*, 195 Mauritius 1-8 to 1-0; *Ayrshire* 260 Singapore 1-6 per bag rice. *Pearl* 605 for Colombo 1-5 per bag *St. Bernard* 933 for Mauritius 1-7 per bag, coolies 55; *Ann* 931 Dead Weight 70 cents per bag for China; *Pestonjee Bomanjee* 689 Penang and Singapore 1-5 per bag; *Paragon* (A) 890 for Galle Rs. 1-5 per big rice; *Dashaway* (A) 1012 for Colombo 1-5 per bag; rice.

EXPORTS.

INDIGO.—This market has suffered a decline of 15 to 20 Rs. per maund since the news has arrived of the result of the London February sale. There are only a few hundred chests of ordinary native indigo to be disposed of, so that the season may be considered over. In Tirhoot rain has fallen and spoilt the sowings, a great deal of which will have to be broken up. The following are the results of the last public sale.

SUGAR.—Some further purchases of white vacum pan sugar have been effected at previous prices for shipment to Australia and Bombay. Yellow has been taken in small quantities for exportation to England at an advance of about 14 as. per md. Bihares has been quiet. There is no change of importance to notice in gurgatta, dollowah and dumraon, but a good business has been doing in them for refining purposes. A few parcels gurgatta have been sent forward to Bombay, present stocks amount to about 13,000 bags.

Exports from 1st to 18th March, 1862:—

To Great Britain.....	8,312 cwt.
Bombay	26,215 "

SALTPETRE.—In the early part of the past fortnight a large business was done in this article both on American and British account. The greater portion of the transactions however were for America. The market has lately been closing quiet, and a few sales have been reported at a decline of 2as. per md. Operations for England have now been altogether suspended, but one or two shipments have gone forward to China; stocks, 35,000 Bags.

Exports as above:—

To Great Britain	65,175 mds.
N. America.....	33,218 "

RICE.—Business in Table sorts has been much neglected during the past fortnight in consequence of the continued unfavourable accounts from the home markets.

In Moonghy nothing of importance to notice, and stocks are very light. A partial business has been done in Ballam at prices varying from Rs. 1-6 to 10 per Bazaar md.

Exports as above:—

To Great Britain	1,42,018 mds.
France.....	52,948 "
Mauritius.....	88,750 "
Bourbon	24,000 "

RAW SILK.—A moderate business has been done since the departure of the last steamer, about 250 to 300 mds. of native silks have found buyers at last prices. In European filatures we have heard of no transactions with the exception of a small quantity of Jangypore at 13-8 to 14-8.

Export as above:—

To Great Britain	174 cwt.
France, ...	11 "

SILK PIECE GOODS.—Corahs.—since our last a small business has been done in this staple at last quotations. No 2 goods are still in enquiry, while fine sorts are neglected. In Bandannas and Chappahs a limited business has also been done; the former at 124 to 126 Pr corge, and the latter 112 to 120. Stock of corahs about 30,000 pieces.

Exports as above:—

	Corahs.	C. & B.	Tussers.
To Gt. Britain, 9,451 pcs.	400 pcs.		800 pcs.

JUTE.—Has been in good request and a large business has been done in it at the advanced prices noticed in our last. The late decline in freights has tended to keep up its value, and the cost per Bale of really good Jute is about Rs. 15 to 15-8.

Exports as above:—

To Great Britain, ...	24,495 cwt.
France, ...	1,800 "
N. America, ...	4,025 "

SHELLAC AND LAC DYE.—An active enquiry exists for the former staple, and as stocks are low rates have risen. Lac Dye is dull with falling prices.

	Shell Lac	Lac Dye.
To Great Britain.....1,450 cwt.		129 cwt.
N. America	356 "	111 "

OIL SEEDS.—Linseed has chiefly been purchased by the Americans. Good old Patna is worth Rs. 3-12 to 3-14 and Bengal Rs. 3-6 to 3-8 per Bazar md. The supplies are moderate, Rape seed is without any change of note, and only selling for local consumption.

Exports as above:—

	Linseed.
To Great Britain, ...	7,770 cwt.
N. America, ...	66,350 "

CASTOR OIL.—Prices demanded being too high to suit shippers, there has been very little doing in this market.

Exports as above:—

To Great Britain, ...	337 pcs.
N. America.....	1,325 "

HIDES.—Supplies are coming in more freely, and accounts from England not being very encouraging, prices have given way to a slight extent. There is a fair business doing.

Exports as above:—

To Great Britain, ...1,90,493 pcs.	
N. America, ...	43,362 "
France, ...	8,441 "

GUNNY BAGS.—There is a fair American demand, and sales are at 14-6 to 14-8 per 100 pcs. of the small size. For Bombay there is but little doing.

CUTCH.—Nothing of consequence has been done since our last.

To N. America ..... 2,875 cwt.

SAFFLOWER.—The season is completely over and what remains in the market is of the lower quality, not worth touching.

Exports as above:—

To Great Britain, ...	277 cwt.

OPIUM.—The 3rd Government sale of the season was held at the Exchange on the 10th March, 1862, with the following result:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	1305	1535	1515	1521 13 8½	19,86,025
Benares	1135	1425	1405	1415 5 7½	16,06,425

STOCK IN GODOWN, 18TH MARCH, 1862.

Patna.....	1385 chests.
Benares	1165 "
Total.....	2550 "

Exports as above:—

To China	265 Chests.
Singapore	40 "
Total.....	305 "

—Englishman's Weekly Mail, March 21.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
EXCHANGE.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s.	0¾d.	do.
3 Do. ..... at 2s.	0d.	do.
2 Do. ..... at 1s.	11¾d.	do.
1 Do.	11¾d.	do.
On demand	11¾d.	do.
All drafts to be paid at	at 1s. 11¾d.	do.

...or, on delivery, at the Bombay's Office.

DEPOSITS.

...is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per ...um, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	4	per cent.
Do.	6	do.
Do.	12	do.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand. Also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No Interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the parson to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Bank receives Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On preparing Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 24th March 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0d.	"
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight..... 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter
HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND SINGAPORE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments, viz:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¾d.	
" 4 months' sight.....	2s.	0¾d.	
" 3 months' sight.....	2s.		
" 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.	
" 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11¾d.	
" On demand			
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.	
On Ireland			
Circular Notes.....	1s.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with ... and of certain other Securities in the Direction ... Service-ble for the same privileges, will be ... may tender at the highest rate of interest for the ... ceived by the Bank at its conditions. ... same being, subject to modified

The Bank re... serves to itself the right of paying off all interest ... and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one ...onth's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, remit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Bombay, 21st March 1862. Manager.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Mar. 31	Manchester (s).....	McDonald	...Surat 89 March.

Departure.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS	To
Mar. 31	Tudor	Wherland	...Liverpool.
	Johnstone Castle (s)...	Main	.....Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Lieut. Greenlaud, 11th Regt. N. I. Lieut. Lucas and 90 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Surat.—Mr. Nowton; Mr. G. H. Bales; Mr. Brown; and 60 deck.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Priam*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Fairlie*, for Havre.
Steamer *Bombay Castle*, for China, &c.
Ship *Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*, for Hongkong.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Saturday, 31st March 1862.

For London.

Pride of the Ocean.—50 packages Dry Ginger, 68 cwt., Magjee Luckoo and Co.

Lobelia.—570 bags Rapeseed, 855 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

War spirit.—437 bags Rapeseed, 655½ cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Earl of Balcarras.—321 bags Rapeseed, 481½ cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Cleadon.—4 cases Preserves, 25 dozens Bottles, Cowasjee Ruttonjee.

For Liverpool.

North.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Nattaram Poonjaram; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

Bentcoolen.—75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Mirchund Roopchund; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Hemraz Rowjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Dhunjee Nathu; 106 bales Cotton, 371 cwt., Mooljee Canjee.

Queen of the Sea.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mothadass Canjee.

Chikasaw—900 bags Linseed, 1,350 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.; 825 bags Linseed, 1,237½ cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Beloochee.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Virjee Nursy and Co.

Chanet.—207½ bals Cotton, 726½ cwt., Mor Cassom Mooey.

Barkworth.—13 bales Wool, 39 cwt., Muloomull Kesowdass.

Africa.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Kessoo Wuga.

Calladon.—275 bales Cotton, 962½ cwt., Vullubdass Lilladhur.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., J. N. Wadia Sons and Co.

Priam.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

Adriatic.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Nattaram Poonjaram.

Madge Wildfire.—24 bales Wool, 72 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody.

Algiers.—150 bags Country Galls, 187½ cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Tiger.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Dawjee Kesowjee.

Edward Percy.—590 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.

For Havre.

Farlie.—300 bags Niger Seed, 450 cwt., 1,000 bags Ground Nuts, 1,590 cwt., S. Tyabjee and Co.

Istapa.—45 robins Black Pepper, 73 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs., Ewart Latham and Co.

For New York.

Lizzie Oakford.—1,800 bags Linseed, 2,700 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Cullianjee Petamber.

For Falmouth.

Hanover.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Tricumjee Velljee and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—75 bundles Sharkfins, 23½ cwt., 294 bundles Fishmaws. 92 cwt., Dhunjee Curmally.

For Calcutta.

Faize Allum.—3 packages Dry Fruits, 7 cwt., 42 packages Gum Arabic, 60 cwt., Nesserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

853 Cleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.
1488 Earl of Balcarras—Remington & Co. (c. l. March 11)
832 Lobelia, Joblin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
829 Minerva, Merryman.—Remington & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)
1190 Raven Glendover, Robinson—Remington & Co. (c. l. Mar. 25)
1196 Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, A. H. Huschke & Co.
423 Prudhoe, Johnson—Ewart Latham & Co.
749 Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 21)
823 Rob Roy, Bridie. (c. l. Feb. 21)
1009 Silver Eagle, Loupman—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Mar. 26)
1045 Star of India, J. Morris—Remington & Co. (l. c. March 4)
1234 War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. Mar. 24)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

843 Adriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 19)
1162 Africa, Bowie,—J. Tanner & Co. (c. l. March 11)
1023 Agenoria, F. Johnson—Peel Gamels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
1001 Algiers, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 18)
811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co. (c. l. March 22)
1475 America, Finlay—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Mar. 26)
1415 Bancoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. March 5)
1068 Black Eagle—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
1346 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
1266 Bourneuf, Frain—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 20)
967 Beloochee, Mitchell—Coupland & Co. (c. l. March 27)
391 Bosphorus, (s)—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Mar. 26)
882 Bramley Moore—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Mar. 18.)
1122 Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 19)
1152 British Lion, J. Laybold—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Mar. 29)
1049 Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Mar. 6)
1496 Chickasaw, Hendee—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. March 4)
890 Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. March 20)
900 Cameronian, Sadler—Leggatt & Co. (c. l. March 5)
1132 Dawn, Stevenson—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
560 Duke of Wellington, Beatti—W. Nicol & Co.
879 Edward Percy, Stewart—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. March 21)
950 Elma, Hughes—Robert Stevens & Co. (c. l. March 27)
1

with men of more experience who are not to be trifled with; and as his race wish to be reckoned at least next to the Anglo-Saxon in India, they cannot look but with displeasure on anything that throws discredit on them. He must be but indifferently acquainted with his religion if he thinks *it* forbids his putting off his shoes, or paying respect in any way wherever it is due. He ought to remember that (whatever *his custom* may be) for hundreds of years his forefathers took off their shoes in the presence of their Hindu superiors.

Were they less faithful to the Zoroastrian creed than Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Esquire? Parsis, Hindus, and Europeans all express *acknowledgment* in nearly the same form—the salaam or bow; Europeans uncover their heads, and Arabs, Persians, and Hindus as their token of reverence or *respect* on entering a dwelling or the presence of the great, and in indication of possessing a natural and proper sense of *politeness*,—take off their shoes. The very religious Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Esq. ought to tender his best thanks to the Income-tax Commissioner for taking the trouble to teach him a little of that respectfulness which ought to characterise every man having any pretensions to civilization,—though it grieves me to confess how little it is manifested by young Bombay. I have only to express a hope that this religiously important Parsee gentleman will not again bring discredit on his people "in consequence of his feelings being hurt suddenly" when as asked to be at the trouble of shewing a little respect to gentlemen, by allowing "the excitement and confusion" into which he is thereby thrown to lead him to rush childishly into the columns of a newspaper with his folly. Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you will try to prevent his doing so, and oblige yours,

PRO BONO PERSICO.

Bombay, 31st March 1862.

THE SHIP "MARIA GREY."—AND WHAT SHE HAS BEEN ABOUT.

SIR,—A correspondent of the *Times of Indi* subscribing himself "an inhabitant" of Smal Colaba, writing on the 10th inst. states that "the ship *Maria Grey* belonging to the Nizam of Hyderabad returned a few days since to Bombay with a number of pilgrim passengers": That he "Nacoda on his arrival here (Bombay) landed them the same night contrary to the rules of the port."—that the "crew were landed shortly afterwards," that "neither passengers nor crew can be found to give any account of where the ship has been, or how employed," and that "many" of the seafaring men are of "opinion" that the "mysterious movements of the ship" caused the Nacoda to be anxious to get rid of both passengers and crew." These mysterious movements "An Inhabitant" supposes to be nothing less than "some secret service connected with transporting banished rebel leaders," and in confirmation of his suspicion he adds that the agent of *Maria Grey* is a Mahomedan, so is the Nacoda," and therefore he (the Agent) "does not seem to be at all anxious to have an enquiry into the Nacoda's conduct.

Whatever may be the motive of the "Inhabitant" of Small Colaba in penning the letter above alluded to, it is evident that he has exhibited in his narrative a singular economy of truth. He appears to have been at great trouble to ascertain the proceedings of the *Maria Grey* to the extent of even searching for the Log-book, but he has failed to state that the agent, though a Mahomedan, had written immediately on the arrival of the vessel, to two gentlemen at Bombay, namely Captain P. L. Jones and Captain Bennett to institute a strict enquiry as to the causes which led to the detention of the *Maria Grey* from her port.

Again "An Inhabitant" states "it now appears that neither passengers nor crew can be found to give any account, &c." This is marvellous to a degree seeing that the gentlemen above alluded to in their reply to the Agent's letter, made no mention of the absence of the crew. They write that the vessel is in a very dirty state, and that she has suffered some damage, and is it possible that so important a matter as the absence of the crew would have been omitted had this been a fact? Thus "an Inhabitant" stands single in the assertion. As I believe there is a standing rule that all the Crew on return from a voyage are to be paid up by the owner through the Government Shipping Registers Office, this fact further proves that the crew could not have absconded in a night, without receiving their arrears.

"An Inhabitant" thus proceeds to say that the Nacoda landed the passengers the same night, contrary to the rules of the port. It would be far from my intention to support the Nacoda's conduct in this matter, if it be true that he had transgressed the Rules; all I ask is,—was this possible in the face of the Government authorities who protect the harbour?

The agent of the *Maria Grey* is indeed a Mahomedan; but not the less loyal a subject than "An Inhabitant" of Small Colabah—and certainly possessed of a higher degree of respect for truthfulness.

I shall consider it a favor by your kindly giving this letter a corner in the next issue of your valuable journal, and remain, Sir, yours obdt. Servant.

Bombay, 29th March 1862. AGA HOSINE

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS—

At Madras, on the 22nd March, the wife of W. H. S. Burn, Esq., Surgeon Major 31st Regiment Light Infantry, of a daughter, still-born.

At Madras, on the 22nd March, the wife of Mr. A. B. Coshan, of a son.

At Bangalore, on the 18th March, the wife of Lieutenant B. Houghton, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Madras, on the 24th March, Mr. John Bingham, to Miss Catherine Brill.

DEATHS—

At Bellary, on the 18th March, Miss Miles Young, late Superintendent of the Scottish Female Orphanage, Bombay.

At Bangalore, on the 20th March, Frederic Elliot, the infant son of Captain Edmann, Kings' Dragoon Guards, aged two months and eight days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

At Futtygurh, on the 15th March, accidentally, Captain L. Delves Broughton, Royal Artillery, aged 27 years.

EUROPE.

BIRTH—

On the 22nd February, at Roseville, Chilton Folden, near Bridgewater, the wife of Commander Stradling, H. M.'s Indian Navy, of a son.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To Suez and England	To Galle and China.
April ....12th, 27th.	April ....14th, 29th.
May ....12th, 24th.	May ....14th, 29th.
June ....12th, 27th.	June ....14th, 29th.
July ....12th, 27th.	July ....14th, 29th.
August ....12th, 27th.	August ....14th, 27th.
September ....12th, 27th.	September....14th, 29th.
October ....12th, 27th.	October ....14th, 29th.
November ....12th, 27th.	November....14th, 29th.
December ....12th, 27th.	December....14th, 29th.

CALENDAR.—MARCH—APRIL 1862.

First Quarter	Monday	7d.	5h.	4.0m. P. M.
Full Moon	Monday	14d.	7h.	48.8m. P. M.
Last Quarter	Monday	21d.	10h.	25.1m. A. M.
New Moon	Tuesday	29d.	4h.	18.3m. A. M.

Days.	Month.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	1	All Fools' Day.	5 55	6 13	0 10	0 30	
Wed.	2		5 54	6 13	0 49	1 3	
Thur.	3		5 54	6 13	1 24	1 35	
Fri.	4	St. Ambrose, B.	5 53	6 13	2 5	2 —	
Sat.	5		5 52	6 14	2 43	2 46	
Sun.	6	5th Sunday in Lent.	5 51	6 14	3 36	3 34	
Mon.	7		5 50	6 14	4 32	4 37	

Date 29th March Time—4h.m.14s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday, 1st.—Expedition against Ahwaz, 1857.

Wednesday, 2nd.—Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.—Capture of Jhansi by Sir Hugh Rose, 1858.—Surrender of Mauu Singh, 1579.

Thursday, 3rd.—Napier died, 1817.

Friday, 4th.—Silver Goldsmiths died, 1774.

Saturday, 5th.—Glass discovered, 1499.—Abdication of Bonaparte, 1814.—Khyber Pass forced by General Pollock, 1842.

Sunday, 6th.—Capture of Seringapatam, 1824.

Monday 7th.—Money first coined, B. C. 349.—Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert born, 1853.—Tantia Topee captured, 1859.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 24TH MARCH TO THE 30TH MARCH. (inclusive) 1862.

Date.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 A. M.	4 P. M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A. M.	1 P. M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A. M.	1 P. M.	Electricity (Volta Bolt.)	Rain in inches.
March 24	29.875	29.746	76.0	87.5	74.0	79.0	None.	None.
" 25	29.910	29.775	76.0	87.7	74.0	79.1	"	"
" 26	29.872	29.737	76.0	87.0	74.0	76.0	"	"
" 27	29.863	29.741	77.0	87.5	70.0	74.5	"	"
" 28	29.843	29.746	71.8	86.0	70.0	76.5	"	"
" 29	29.914	29.781	76.0	87.8	69.0	75.8	"	"
" 30	Sun day.						"	"

March 24.—Partially clouded with cirro-cumuli before noon; copious fall of dew at night.

" 25.—Cloudless and copious fall of dew at night.

" 26.—Cloudless with slight dew at midnight.

" 27.—A cloudless day.

" 28.—A few clouds along the E. hor.; lightning in S. E. after Sunset.

" 29.—A few cirri here and there.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 31st March 1862.

3847 John Mahomed.

3847 Monsejee Mostajee Jamsetjee.

3900 St. Clair.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

England	3 Mar	Ceylon	15 Mar
France	5 Mar	China	1 Mar
Malta	20 Feb.	Singapore	8 Mar
Alexandria	7 Mar	Penang	10 Mar
Suez	13 Mar	Calcutta	22 Mar
Aden	19 Mar	Madras	26 Mar
Mauritius	6 Mar.	N. W. Provinces	25 Mar
Cape	14 Feb	Scinde—Kurrachee	25 Mar
Australia	1 Feb.	Punjaub	22 Mar
Bangalore	25 Mar.	Rangoon	21 Mar

WE received yesterday papers from Kurrachee of the 25th ultimo and from Madras of the 26th.

THE steamer *Colombo*, from Calcutta, anchored at Galle yesterday at 8 A. M.

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT has been appointed to take charge of the Office of the Director of Public Instruction during the temporary absence of Mr. E. J. Howard on privilege leave to England.

BY a letter from the agent in Bombay of Tudor and Co. of Boston, which we publish in another column, it will be seen that we were in error on the Ice question. There is said to be a good supply on hand, as well as on the way.

Our North American friend is entitled for our mistake to an apology which we trust he will consider that he has satisfactorily exacted of us by that nice little announcement of his, which we have felt constrained to publish gratis, to the effect that not only is he getting a fresh stock of ice, but also "fruits and sundries." We hope he will make a good thing of the notions altogether. Now there is the *amende honorable!*

THE annual account of the debt and liabilities of India, made up to the end of last year for England, but only to April, 1860, for India, represents the amount to be 86,258,521*l.* in India and 36,000,277*l.* in England—together, 122,258,798*l.* The account for a twelvemonth previous, issued at this time last year, showed a debt of only 106,965,237*l.* These accounts include service funds, bills payable, miscellaneous deposits, railway companies' capital in hand, &c.; but they do not include the charge upon the revenues of India of the dividend on the 6,000,000*l.* capital stock of the East India Company.

IT is with sincere regret that we have to announce the death on Saturday the 22nd ultimo at Calcutta, of the Hon. William Ritchie, Fifth Ordinary member of the Council of the Governor General. The following Gazette Extraordinary was issued on the occasion:—

"HOME DEPARTMENT.

"*Fort William, the 22nd March* 1862.

"The Hon'ble William Ritchie, Fifth Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General, died this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

"The Governor General in Council notifies this mournful event to the Community with the deepest regret, and he requests that the Officers of Government, Civil and Military, will attend the Funeral of the late Mr. Ritchie, assembling for this purpose at his residence on the Esplanade at 5 o'clock tomorrow evening.

"His Excellency in Council has directed the Flag of Fort William to be lowered to half-mast high during the whole of tomorrow, and that Fifteen Minute Guns be fired at the time of the Funeral from the Ramparts of Fort William.

"By Order of the Governor General in Council,

"W. GREY,

"Secretary to the Government of India."

A supplement to the *Englishman's* evening edition of the 22nd ultimo, contains the following brief but pathetic account of Mr. Ritchie's Indian career and his recent illness which proved fatal:—

"William Ritchie is dead! The late Advocate General of India, and first Legal Member of the Supreme Council whom we saw in high spirits at Lord Canning's farewell reception a week ago is dead!—and the telegraph will convey to Lord Canning whilst yet on his voyage, that another of those who shared his work and trials has already ended his labours. The William Ritchie of Thackerary's touching comparision with his cousin Sir Richmond Shakespeare is dead! almost before he can have acknowledged that kindly tribute of an old and worthy friendship. We write the dreary words again and again, and can yet scarcely realize their sad truth. Just twenty years ago he came to India, where all that time he has worked with unfailing energy, high aim, and full success, occupying from the first a position at the bar calculated to inspire his competitors with envy; and for the latter part of it a position with the Government and a share in the Imperial Councils making him the mark for all men's criticism. And the highest praise that a successful public man can claim is his! No man is his enemy; all men will sincerely mourn him. All parties will acknowledge that at this eventful period almost any man could have been better spared. What higher testimony can we bear than that those who have most closely criticised his public acts unite with those who knew him best in his kindly, honourable, private life, in declaring that the testimony borne by Thackeray to his friend of earlier days, is paid by all who have later known the ripened and busy public servant, thus cut off in the midst of his great work. Last Saturday we heard that he was unwell, on Wednesday that he was absent from his seat in the Supreme Council, dangerously ill with internal inflammation; then the sorrowful recognition of imminent danger, the temporary rally cheating his friends into 'hoping, against hope,'—and then this morning—that all hope was past; at last the insensibility of absolute exhaustion, and at four o'clock that the kindly heart had ceased to beat; that the busy brain, teeming with the results of an experience invaluable to the country at this juncture, was at rest; that the open hand and generous nature which had helped so many in their need were cold for the first time to all appeals. Such consolation as can be afforded to his bereaved family circle by the warm sympathy of a whole community is theirs, for death never struck down one in British India, who commanded more entirely the esteem and good feeling of all with whom he came in contact, whether in public or in private life, whether among Europeans or Natives, than did William Ritchie!"

IT will be admitted without question that the Proceedings of the Legislative Department, Bombay are, strictly speaking, dry reading. Dry people, we suppose, like dry reading, and that may be the reason why we take a fancy to these Proceedings. We are not at all daunted by a few hundreds of lines made up of such sentences as "that the word 'under' be substituted for 'in' in the last line but one of Section, IV of the Bill;" because we know that if we have but patience to hobble right through the desert, we shall eventually come to an oasis, green and brilliant as an emerald. Such has been our good fortune on the present occasion. In page 80 of the proceedings we meet with the remarks of the president in connexion with a Bill proposed by him "for the Restoration of the Grassias in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and for their relief from debt." The project is characterized by humanity; and our sympathy with the objects of the proposed charitable enactment rises, as we read that when their fatherland was invaded and they were threatened with expatriation by the Mogul invader, they made "a stubborn resistances," and so maintained their ground, not, however, without becoming tributary to the foeman, who drew from them annually "half the net revenue of each estate," payable in cash. The Mahrattas we are informed sometimes took less than the half, but never more. After the British got possession from the Mahrattas, the tribute was changed into Rent or Revenue; and "about the year 1821 an increase was made to the yearly rentals about 50 per cent., thus raising the Rent or Revenue to about 75 per cent. "The Honorable Mr. Elphinstone subsequently introduced annual leases, and also fixed the payments at 70 per cent. of the produce," thus changing the tenure into that of an "hereditary Leaseholder dependant on the pleasure of Government," from that of an actual proprietor of an estate. The result has been to several, irretrievable poverty and loss of their estates. The case is briefly summed up in page 81 as follows:—"We have thus seen the ancient chief, actual proprietor of his domain, and once powerful enough to resist Mogul invasion of his rights, sword in hand, converted by British mismanagement, founded on error, but not the less most unrighteous, into an annual leaseholder or mere tenant-at-will of Government, and reduced to extreme degradation." Mark attentively that these words were uttered by an ordinary member of Council, by one who had grown old in the service of the late East India Company under whom the alleged most unrighteous mismanagement occurred. What a change has come over us! If, so late even as the year, 1832, a Civil Servant of the old company had dared to whisper audibly what was here declared in open Council, the probability is that he would have been deprived of his covenant and deported to boot. How the times have changed! If at any time from the year 1833 up to the time the East India Company's charter was abolished in 1858, a public servant had given publicity to such convictions, it is saying but little to declare, that he would have had a mark put against his name, and his promotion in all probability stopped. Mark, too, the peculiar stamp which the change of the times has impressed upon the man. Few of the old servants of the late East India Company would have uttered anything so disparaging to their late Honorable masters, and who can deny that they were honorable to their servants both civil and military? Most of those old servants would have hesitated to charge their old masters with most unrighteous mismanagement, and that in public, even though they knew it to be true. We can appreciate their feeling and honor them for it. They owe almost every thing they have to the East India Company, and they are in duty bound to revere the memory of their benefactor. How long the Hon'ble Mr. Reeves was in possession of the knowledge that the alleged mismanagement existed we have no means of ascertaining; but if he knew of it earlier, say before 1833, or from 1833 up to 1858, he must have exercised a considerable amount of prudence in keeping the matter to himself, or at least in not giving it publicity. Perhaps he came to the conclusion that, if he did mention the evil, it would not be remedied; and therefore it was better not to get himself into hot water uselessly. But could he not, during the whole time he was in Council have suggested both the evil and the remedy to the Legislative Council in Calcutta? Or, let us suppose further, that he did not know any thing about the matter during the course of his long service, until the Legislative Department of Bombay was established, and that he took the first opportunity which presented itself to propose the Bill; then there remains this question, was it absolutely necessary for him, in introducing the Bill, to give utterance to the words contained in the paragraph we have quoted from page 81? To us it appears that it was not only not absolutely necessary, but that it was not necessary at all. It is strong language, if you will; but it is nothing more than a brief recapitulation of what had been before stated in ample detail, but in less offensive language. It appears to us as gratuitous as it is offensive. The evils which it is proposed to remedy are stated to have been brought about "by British mismanagement." Assuming that the mismanagement was most unrighteous, and that it was introduced by the Honorable Mr. Elphinstone, a servant of the East India Company, is it justly termed British? We ask this question without intending any thing offensive to the memory of the venerable Company. Did the Company administer India for themselves, or for Great Britain, at the time when Elphinstone did what has been imputed to him? For themselves exclusively, we believe; and, therefore, we think that Great Britain not being responsible for the acts of the Company in those times, the public acts of the Company, good or bad, ought not to be thrown on the shoulders of the British people, who, as a general rule, if they did not belong to the services, were looked upon with some degree of suspicion in India, regarded as interlopers, and deported if their presence were deemed prejudicial to the interests of the monopolists. If the act attributed to the Honorable Mr. Elphinstone by the Honorable Mr. Reeves and stigmatized by him in the manner aforesaid, had been sanctioned by the British legislature, then might the act have been properly called British. But as such a course was not pursued, we beg to leave to repudiate the honor, or rather dishonor, which the late Honorable Ordinary Member of the Legislative Department, Bombay, would confer on Great Britain, at the same time we do this without any desire of charging the late East India Company with most unrighteous mismanagement, though their old servant has adroitly so charged Great Britain. The acts of many men exhibit on the eve of their departure from this world, a remarkable contrast to the acts of the same men in robust health. Men, whose pursuits in life have been of a purely worldly character, have, through the force of conscience on the bed of death, devoted all their property to religious institutions; other men whose lives have been remarkable for nothing but griping penuriousness, have, in the view of death, willed all their hoards to charitable purposes. If the matter which has called forth these remarks should have long preyed on the mind of the Honorable gentleman, and if for worldly reasons, he refrained from giving publicity to his scruples, he so far has acted like the other dying men alluded to, by making a clean breast of it on the eve of his departure from political existence. The act nevertheless is characterized by humanity.

Local News.

THE FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The average daily attendance of patients at this dispensary, during the past month was 89. The number of persons who received medicines during the period was 563 (being 34 less than last month) viz., 12 Christians, 24 Mahomedans, 108 Hindoos 118 Parsees, Jews none, 130 native females and 171 boys under ten years. Fifteen children were vaccinated. The patients admitted last month were most of them suffering from fever and bowel complaint.

MR. NASSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE'S FARTHER APOLOGY.

To. G. SCOTT, Esq., Special Commissioner for Income Tax, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to a letter to the Editor published in the *Bombay Gazette* of this date with my signature thereto in which it is stated that at a meeting of the Income Tax Commissioners at the Town Hall, you made me take my shoes off when I entered the meeting room, I extremely regret to learn that your name has unwarrantably and from an error on my part been brought before the public.

* * * I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

NASSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE.

I, Nasserwanjee Byramjee, hereby publicly state that I never referred the matter to Mr. Scott as President of the Commission nor to Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir nor in any way attempted to bring the matter to the notice of the Commissioners present at the Commission.

NASSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE.

Signed in my presence, the 31st March 1862.

WM. CRAWFORD,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 31st March 1862:—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	"	25,01,694
Other Deposits	"	1,42,14,273
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	"	33,70,192
Rest	"	2,90,977
	Rupees	2,56,02,136

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	22,80,095
Credits on Government Securities	"	12,22,596
Bills discounted	"	21,29,060
Government Securities	"	16,46,370
Cash Currency Notes and other Securities at Head Office and Branches	"	1,83,24,015
	Rupees	2,56,02,136

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN H. RYLAND,
Pro Secretary and Treasurer.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

30th March 1862.

From 12 till 24 hours.	Whence received.	In what watch.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	Time Intervals. M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta		Max.	14	46	P.	...	N. W. P.
			Min.	2	33	P.	...	N. W. P.
	Madras		Max.	...	...	...	...	
			Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee		Max.	...	...	...	...	
			Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Calcutta		Max.	27	53	S.	...	N. W. P.
			Min.	1	44	P.	...	N. W. P.
	Madras		Max.	...	...	...	...	
			Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee		Max.	...	...	...	...	
			Min.	1	47	P.	...	N. W. C.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE IN COURT.

33 Cumoo Yacoob trading, &c. *vs.* Woosman Ookerdah, and others. (Part heard.)

37 Annut Shastree Anna Bhut *vs.* Balmokund Goolabchund.

45 Ruttonsey Bhimjee *vs.* Gungabaee widow.

47 Tuckeer Balcrustna *vs.* The Municipal Commissioners.

19 John Smith, &c. *vs.* Andrew Boyd.

32 Doe on the demise of Sorabjee Jamsetjee *vs.* Roe afterwards Shavukus Hormusdher.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE PUISNE JUSTICE IN CHAMBERS.

51 Manoel Gonsalves and another *vs.* Byramjee Hormusjee and others.

52 Nowrojee Merwanjee *vs.* Ramchunder Dada Naique.

54 Bhimraz Ramsook *vs.* Runchore Bhogilall and others.

55 Mahomed Ebrahim bin Fuzloodeen Nowrungay *vs.* Sukeena woman.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Monday, 31st March 1862.

(BEFORE SIR M. SAUSSE, C.J.)

Robert Satmond vs. Thomas Smales.

Mr. Westropp and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Judge, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey, instructed by Mr. Sangster, for the defendant.

In this action the plaintiff, a public officer of a Bank, sued the defendant, a military officer, on a judgment obtained in the Court of Common Pleas of Westminster. The judgment was dated 29th March 1858 and was for £237—14s. The plaintiff how claimed Rs. 2,377 with interest from the date of judgment. The defendant pleaded that after the judgment was recovered he was arrested on a *ca. sa.* and afterwards discharged, which was a satisfaction of the claim. Plaintiff traversed this plea alleging that the alleged arrest took place at the suit of another creditor of the defendant, and not under his writ. Evidence taken by Commission in England was read by the Prothonotary, tending to shew that the writ of execution was put into the hands of the Sheriff, but that the plaintiff desired the Sheriff not to execute it further. It appears that in the meantime another writ was put into the hands of the Sheriff at the suit of another creditor of the defendant, and that the defendant was arrested under that writ and afterwards discharged. The Court entered verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest.—*Verdict for plaintiff and costs.*

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

(*Monday, 31st March* 1862.)

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Thukker Topun Undhoo, ex. Bhowan Toolsia.

The plaintiff in person.

Mr. Barton for the defendant.

This was an action to recover the sum of one hundred Rupees with interest on a promissory note passed by defendant to plaintiff on the 12th February 1862.

Mr. Barton pleaded no consideration and infancy. Evidence was then put in by the plaintiff which showed that the defendant executed the note in question and so received the consideration.

Mr. Barton in defence made a short statement, and called the defendant's father, his uncle and several other relatives, whose evidence went to prove that the defendant was born in the month of May 1847, and consequently that he had not reached the age of sixteen when the note was signed.

HIS HONOR said that he was satisfied that the defendant was in his minority, and therefore gave

A verdict for the defendant with costs.

George Henry Pierce, ex. Jacob Jumall.

Mr. Barton appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Cleveland for the defendant.

This was an action for the recovery of Rs. 492-5-8, being the balance of an account, due by defendant to plaintiff, on account of monies received by defendant, on behalf of plaintiff from the military pay office.

Mr. Cleveland took a preliminary objection, that the original amount was Rs. 1703-1-3, which would have to be proved as having been received by the defendant, and that amount was beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Barton said that if that was the case, and was admitted by the defendant as a claim, it would enable them to recover the whole amount in the Supreme Court. The defendant Jacob Jumall was to act for the plaintiff as agent and was to receive and pay all monies on his account.

Mr. Cleveland here enquired whether His Honor had decided that the case should go on.

HIS HONOR decided that the case was to go on.

The plaintiff was then examined by *Mr. Barton*, and stated that he had been a clerk in charge of a vessel belonging to the Indian Navy in 1860. In February of that year he was ordered to China, and in consequence thereof appointed the defendant to act as his agent in Bombay, and authorized him to receive all pay and other monies on his behalf and to disburse the same on his account. When the plaintiff went away he owed several sums of money, which he ordered the defendant to pay; amongst others he was indebted to Messrs. Thornhill to the amount of Rs. 112, Eduljee Jamsetjee Rs. 157-11-7, to the defendant himself Rs. 543; Mr. Blackburn Rupees 33; besides which he had given him an order to pay Rs. 100 a month to a Miss Randall, who was living under his protection. Deducting these various sums from the amount received the defendant was indebted to him in a balance of Rs. 492-5-8.

Mr. Cleveland said that he would reserve the cross-examination of the plaintiff.

Miss Elizabeth Randall, called and examined by Mr. Barton,—stated that she had been living under the protection of the plaintiff. She remembered his going to China in 1860; when he went away he left an order with the defendant to pay her one hundred rupees monthly. It was in February 1860. On the 15th of March following the defendant did not pay her Rs. 100, he only gave her Rs. 75 during the next three months. he did not pay her monthly Rs. 100, but on each occasion she only received Rs. 75. He charged Rs. 400 whereas he had only paid Rs. 300. The defendant told her that if she did not take the Rs. 75 and give him a receipt for Rs. 100, that she would not get any at all. That Mr. Pierce had not left any money with him and that what he (the defendant) was paying her was out of his own pocket; he therefore insisted on charging her at the rate of Rs. 25 for every Rs. 100. Defendant distinctly told her that if she did not give him a receipt for Rs. 100, when he gave her the Rs. 75, that he would not give her any thing at all. She was induced to believe that he was giving her the money out of his own pocket.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleveland.—She understood that the defendant had Rs. 600 belonging to the plaintiff at first she was told so by him; he told her that he had not any money of Mr. Pierce's. She did not make him a present of Rs. 25, when he paid her the Rs. 100, but he did her out of it; if she had not consented to give him the receipt for Rs. 100 the would not have got any at all.

Re-examined by Mr. Barton.—The only knowledge she had about what money the defendant had of the plaintiffs' she got from Mr. Pierce himself. She was forced to give the receipt.

By the Court.—He used to go to her house and take the receipts.

Mr. Barton.—I now put in this letter, in which the defendant admits that he has received Rs. 1703, and it will be for him to prove the disbursements.

The defendant was then examined by *Mr. Cleveland.*—He stated that when the plaintiff went to China about two years ago, and at that time he was indebted to him (defendant) to the amount of Rs. 150, that was on the 21st February 1860. Witness was authorized to receive on his account Rs. 1300 the plaintiff had passed to him *á note* for that amount. On the 17th of February he had paid to plaintiff Rs. 100. Then Rs. 500 was paid and Rs. 100 charged for interest, the receipt for which was now produced namely for Rs. 600. Various other sums were paid on account of plaintiff. On 17th March he paid to Miss Randall Rs. 100 and she gave him Rs. 25 back she having agreed to that contract. He always went to her house at Grant road. The defendant did not consider that he was bound to pay her; she said that she would make him a present of Rs 25 for every hundred. Defendant paid her the same amount every month for four months.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—First received money on behalf of the plaintiff on the 20th February Rs. 90, then on the 4th of April Rs. 42, May 28th 547-14-0; on July 24th Rs. 1023-3-0 which altogether made up Rs. 1703-1-3. Miss Randall agreed to pay him in the manner stated, and he considered it to be a contract. Witness did mean to say that he had received Rs. 25 from her for each payment. It was true that he had promised the plaintiff to pay to her Rs. 100 monthly, and had charged him a commission of Rs. 100, for his trouble. It was likewise true that he had received Rs. 547-14-0, when he told her that he had no money of the plaintiffs. It was also true that he had given the plaintiff Rs. 500 and got a receipt for Rs. 600, that was on the day that the plaintiff had given him the note for 1300. Had never charged for any sum lost by plaintiff at pitch and toss. The statement put in was a true account, and was dated 20th July 1860. The plaintiff was indebted to him in a certain sum of money, which was left to his honor whether he paid or not.

Re-examined.—When the first and second payments were made to Miss Randall the defendant was a creditor to the plaintiff. Mr. Pierce never made any objection to the charge with respect to the receipt he gave for Rs. 600.

By the Court.—When the plaintiff was leaving for China he told defendant he was to pay Miss Randall Rs. 100 monthly, defendant told him that he could not pay her until he got the money from the pay office.

Mr. Cleveland said that he did not intend to cross-examine the plaintiff.

Mr. Barton then replied to the evidence of the defendant, and stigmatised his conduct as being disgraceful, in defrauding from the poor woman, Rs. 25 out of every hundred, and had acted that way to her in consequence of her poverty. The learned counsel in conclusion said that he confidently called upon the Court to give his client a verdict for the amount claimed.

HIS HONOR in giving judgment said, after he had gone through the various items in the accounts, that the defendant considered himself entitled to a greater amount than the plaintiff had given him credit for. His Honor was of opinion that the defendant was entitled to Rs. 300 more than the plaintiff had given him credit for. The Rs. 100 which defendant had deducted from Miss Randall would be disallowed if he was to get the Rs 100 from the plaintiff for his trouble, he was clearly entitled to something for his trouble and responsibility. Therefore plaintiff would be entitled to *a Verdict for Rs.* 98-5-8.

MR. GRANT'S REPLY TO LORD CANNING'S BENT MINUTE.

(SECOND PART.)

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, ESQ.
Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

Judicial. Fort William, the 4th February 1862.

SIR,—With advertence to the projected appointment of another Special Commissioner in the Indigo Districts, the question forms the subject of the second part of your letter No. 137, dated 11th ultimo, whereof the subject of the first part has been treated in my separate letter No. 252 A. of this day's date, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to submit for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, the papers noted in the margin, with the following remarks.

2. This appointment is projected in accordance with an application from the Landholders' and Commercial Association, dated the 16th of December last, made to the Governor General in Council immediately. Some complication has arisen in consequence of this application having been acted upon by the Government of India without any communication with the Bengal Government, as must frequently be the case when business is conducted in two distinct channels. The Lieutenant-Governor, before your letter under reply was written, had received from the same Association a letter dated 16th December (which he found here awaiting his return from Darjeeling), recommending to the Bengal Government the same measures which it had recommended to the Government of India immediately. The Lieutenant-Governor, knowing nothing of the recommendation made under date the 16th December to the Governor General in Council, and not anticipating that His Excellency in Council would come to any conclusion upon the subject, and would communicate it to him, before receiving his opinion on the previous communication with him, issued upon the application made to him, the Orders which will be found in my letter No. 3180, dated 28th December last, to the Commissioners of Nuddea, Rajshahye, and Dacca, copy of which was sent to the association.

3. In those Orders the Lieutenant-Governor observed the necessity of taking all proper measures for remedying the evil of increased arrears of rent, which was the specific evil insisted upon in the letter from the Association. He requested the Commissioner's opinions upon the proposed re-appointment of a Special Commission; he also expressed his own opinion that more immediate good would result from energetic action in the way of exhortation, and explanation, and personal influence on the part of the several Sub-Divisional Officers on the spot, by reason of their neighbourhood and local knowledge than from the exertions of a single Special Commissioner in a District; and in the meanwhile he directed the issue of strong injunctions, in the above sense, to the Collectors and Sub-Divisional Officers within whose jurisdictions the several Factories complaining of arrears are situated.

4. In reply to those orders the Report of Mr. Schalch, enclosing the very instructive and able Report of Mr. Herschel, has been received. As both these Officers advance very strong objections to the proposed appointment of another Special Commission, objections which, proceeding from Officers of great judgment and intelligence, of whom one has a thorough knowledge of the state and temper of his District, cannot be passed over without consideration; and as a Special Commissioner, if appointed, cannot enter upon his functions without precise and specific instructions from the Government of India upon points which do not appear to have been considered by, or even known, to the Government of India when your letter under reply was issued; the Lieutenant-Governor has found it necessary to submit the whole matter, in a complete shape, for the determination of His Excellency in Council before taking action in it.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor understands from your letter that the design of the appointment of a new Special Commission is not that an Officer should be sent into the Districts, vested with any authority to settle disputes, to put down combinations, or to enforce payment of rents; but that an Officer should be sent who by systematic and persevering attempts to bring about a complete settlement of all differences between Planter and Ryots in an amicable way, apart from the action of the Civil Courts, by bringing the Ryots of each recusant Factory into direct communication with their Landlords, by striving patiently to effect a categorical adjustment of the points of difference in each case, by exacting promises of

Assistant Judge would become null. The object of the Small Cause Court was the speedy decision of petty suits; but this Section perpetuated the system of appeals which the intention of the act was to obviate. He had intended to have made a few observations on Section III.; but he understood from what fell from the Advocate General, that the restrictive clauses of the last Act and of the Mofussil Act had been intentionally omitted with the object of securing the power of the appeal to the Supreme Court. If that were the case, he approved of the extension of jurisdiction. Under the Acts he had referred to a party had no power to appeal if the Court did not doubt the validity of its decision. With regard to Section VIII. Hon'ble members were aware that just now a number of men who had obtained honors at the University were practising in the Mofussil Courts, and he did not see why pleaders possessing diplomas should not be allowed to plead in the Small Cause Court also.

The Lieutenant Governor said that he had in his hand papers containing information on the subject then before the Council which he thought would be of interest. In 1861, no less than five cases had been decided by the Small Cause Court, in which the excess above Rs. 500 had been abandoned in order to bring them within the jurisdiction of the Court. In one case this excess amounted to Rs. 1,061, in two other cases it exceeded Rs. 500 and in another case it amounted to Rs. 205. This was a proof how beneficial the action of the Bill would be. As to the question of appeal, the power of appeal had been made absolute advisedly. At present it was at the discretion of the Court to allow appeal in cases of less than Rs. 500, and it would remain so, but the power of appeal in cases beyond that amount would be absolute. The last speaker had expressed fear lest the review of a decision allowed by Section XII should occupy too much time, but the Bill did not contemplate any alteration in that point. No more facility for review would be given by it than existed now. He thought the apprehension of the Judges of the higher Judges would be occupied excessively was unfounded.

The Bill was then read in Council, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Advocate General, Baboo Ramapersad Roy, and the Mover.

Mr. Fergusson then gave notice that at the next meeting he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to appoint Commissioners to superintend the Conservancy arrangements for the town of Calcutta. And also a Bill to introduce Conservancy arrangements for the same town.

The Council adjourned, at ½ past 12, till Saturday next.—*Englishman, March* 22.

SUPREME COURT,—17TH MARCH 1862.
(PLEA SIDE.)

Before the full Bench.

In the matter of Robert Harper an alleged inventor under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, entitled an Act for granting exclusive privileges to inventors.

The proceedings in this case were instituted by one George William Grant, inventor of a self-acting tilt trough for watering khus-khus tatties, to set aside an exclusive privilege of the said Robert Harper to sell "a self-balanced and self-acting tilt trough" alleged by Mr. Harper to be his invention, but which Mr. Grant contended was merely a piracy of his (Mr. Grant's,) invention.

On the 10th of January last, Mr. Grant had applied for and obtained, through Mr. Doyne, his advocate, a rule *nisi* calling on Mr. Harper to shew cause why the Supreme Court should not declare that an exclusive privilege of sale had not been acquired by him under the provision of Act XV of 1859.

In the course of last week, Mr. Peterson for Harper shewed cause against this rule being made absolute, and Mr. Doyne appeared for Grant.

The Chief Justice this morning delivered the following judgment:—

The Court has to consider in this case whatever, under the provisions of the 24th section of Act XV. of 1859, they should declare that an exclusive privilege in respect of an invention has not been granted by Mr. Harper. As grounds for setting aside Mr. Harper's exclusive privilege. Mr. Grant affirms:—Firstly, that Mr. Harper's alleged invention so far as it differs from his Mr. Grant's, is of no utility; secondly, that Mr. Harper was not the inventor; and thirdly, that Mr. Harper has knowingly included in his petition and specification as part of his invention something which was not new, and whereof he was not the inventor. It is important to observe that under the 24th Section any person, whether interested or otherwise, may make application to this Court to set aside an exclusive privilege under this Act; and it is not therefore necessary that Mr. Grant should satisfy us that his exclusive privilege is valid, it is sufficient for us if he shews that the party against whom the rule has been obtained has acquired an exclusive privilege by reason of all or any objections specified in the rule.

[The learned judge then read the material portions of Mr. Grant's petition and specification.]

It was not necessary for Mr. Grant to describe in his petition the manner in which his invention was to be performed. It would have been sufficient if he had described its nature. This is all that Section 2 of the Act requires. When, however, the specification is filed, it is necessary under section 6 to "particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed." Thus the same distinction which is recognized in England (see Webster's Patent cases page 42) between the invention and the means of carrying into effect is recognized in the Indian act. The 4th Section of the Act enacts that "if, within the space of six Calendar months from the date of such order (to file specification) the Petitioner cause a specification of his invention to be filed in manner herein-after mentioned, the Petitioner, his executors, administrators or assigns shall be entitled to the sole and exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using to do so, for the term of fourteen years from the time of filing such specification, &c." The Act, then, gives time to the inventor, as is the case in England, to mature the mechanical parts of his invention, and this is consistent with the justice of the case, as it may be necessary for the inventor to make experiments in public in order that his invention may be carried into effect in the most advantageous manner. Taking this view of the case, Mr. Grant having obtained an order authorizing him to file a specification of his invention, we are of opinion that no one during the period given to Mr. Grant by the 4th Section for the purpose of maturing that invention, can deprive him of the right to improve the mechanical parts of it: the question is whether Mr. Harper's alleged invention is not merely than mechanical means for carrying into effect Mr. Grant's invention, the nature of which is described in his petition. Some stress has been laid in argument upon the statement in Mr. Harper's affidavit that the price at which Mr. Grant advertises his tilt trough for sale is six rupees and Mr. Harper's says—"I can afford to sell mine profitably at three rupees each, thereby ensuring a benefit to the public". But as patentee does not usually content himself with ordinary profit or sell an article at the price he can make it. He expects and fairly expects, something over and above this as the reward of his ingenuity and skill as an inventor, and it is for the purpose of securing this to him that the Legislature grants to him a patent or exclusive privilege of sale. And Mr. Harper merely says that he can afford to sell at a lower price than Mr. Grant; but we cannot tell whether he would sell at a lower price if he had an exclusive right.

Let us now return to the main question as to whether Mr. Harper's invention is merely a mechanical contrivance for carrying into effect Mr. Grant's invention.

(*Read Affidavit of Harper.*)

We see no difference in principle between Mr. Grant's and Mr. Harper's invention. Both are self balancing. Mr. Grant's recovers its original position by adjusting the pivot so as to throw the greater weight to one side, or by fixing a weight check or spring suspended to the trough on the other side. Mr. Harper's tilting trough recovers its original position by adjustment of the pivots and by having one side heavier than the other. Is there any difference in principle between balancing a machine by a weight attached to its side and balancing it by the weight of the water? We can see no more. If Mr. Harper's invention is merely an improvement on Mr. Grant's the English cases shew that he should not have taken out a patent for the improvement which would be of no benefit to him until the expiration of Mr. Grant's patent unless he obtained a license from Mr. Grant. But Mr. Harper claims the merit of an original invention in a more important sense. Upon the whole then it appears to us that Mr. Harper's alleged invention is a mere piracy of Mr. Grant's, or if an improvement, was such a one as Mr. Grant was entitled to make between the date of the order authorizing him to file a specification and the time when it became necessary for him to file it, as provided in the 4th Section of the Act. We think that Mr. Harper was not substantially the inventor of the tilting trough, and that the idea did not occur to his mind until he had seen Mr. Grant's prospectus. Any engineer after seeing that prospectus, would be able to see that the same effect might be produced in a different manner. Mr. Harper is not entitled to the merit of an inventor. It is not necessary for us to state whether Mr. Grant's patent is good or not. It is possible that it may hereafter appear to be merely an adaptation of an old contrivance to a new use. Under the 29th Section of the Act we give judgment that Mr. Harper has not acquired an exclusive privilege in his alleged invention. Mr. Harper having appropriated Mr. Grant's invention must pay the costs of these proceedings under the 32nd Section of the Act. Whenever it shall be adjudged by the Courts that an exclusive privilege has not been acquired, the Secretary to the Government of India shall upon the production of the judgment or order cause an entry thereof to be made in the Registry book, and shall cause a reference to such entry to be made in the margin of the entry of the specification contained in such book, Mr. Grant by adopting this course can make it apparent to the public that Mr. Harper has no exclusion privilege.

Then Mr. Grant's privilege will stand, but we give no opinion as to its validity in case it should be called in question hereafter.—*Englishman, March* 22.

MADRAS.

SUPREME COURT.

BEFORE A FULL COURT.

25th March, 1862.

A motion novel in its character for Madras was this day made by Mr. J. B. Norton.

Mr. C. E. Ray had, with the consent of the guardians and mother of Miss Lanta Bishop, been affianced to that young lady. The wedding was to have taken place last Wednesday, but meantime one of the guardians applied to the Court to constitute Miss Bishop a ward of the Court.

Mr. Ray had fulfilled all that had been required of him by Col. Macdonald and in accordance with the terms proposed by that gentleman had settled property to the value of 13,000 Rs. on his intended wife. The Articles of Agreement to that effect had been prepared, and would have been signed, sealed, &c., but for this sudden and unexpected check that has been placed on the hopes of the young couple.

The object of the present application was to sanction the immediate or rather speedy union of the anxious and impatient bridegroom with his fair ladye love.

The Court fully sympathized with the young people, and though perfectly desirous and willing to aid them, they found themselves unable to further their wishes, as no notice of this motion had been given to Colonel Macdonald.

The Court declared their readiness to hear the case, so soon as the necessary notice had been given to the party specified.—*Times, March* 26.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The 1st Battery 25th Brigade, Royal Artillery (Heavy Field Battery) marched into Meerut, en-route from Bareilly to Gwalior on the 23rd instant. The heavy ordnance will be transferred to the 3rd Battery 19th Brigade, at present stationed here, when the Battery will resume its march.—*Mofussilite, March* 25.

SIND.

PITY THE POOR NANA.—The case of the unfortunate individual who is at present an inmate of the jail on suspicion of being the Nana, has been much commisserated by most of our contemporaries, but we do not quite agree with them. We had the pleasure of seeing that personage soon after his arrest, when in the Fouzdar's Office, as our readers know, and a deplorable object he was; dirty, woe-begone and apparently half starved; looking as if he had been hunted all over India, and quite a contrast to his present appearance which is fat, jolly and contented. He is possibly consoling himself with the idea of the place he will receive as compensation from the authorities when they discover that they have caught the wrong bird. Altogether, we do not believe he has been so well off for the last four years, supposing him to be the Nana or in his life if he turn out to be what he says he is.—*Our Paper,* (*Kurrachee*) *March* 25.

CEYLON.

(*From the Overland Bi-monthly Examiner, March* 15.)

A vote of censure was passed on the Head of the Department of Public Works and a Memorial is to be presented to the Governor. A beautifully executed Agronomical Map of Ceylon is to be sent to the Great Exhibition by this Mail. News have, however reached Ceylon of the loss off the French Coast of the *Huguenot* with 17 cases of timber, grain, dye, tanning materials fibres, medicinal substances, and other raw products bound to the same destination. The Postal arrangements continue to be out of joint. The night coaches leave at 6 P. M. between Colombo and the respective towns of Kandy and Galle; but from Gampolla to Happotella it is complained that the Gampola Coach which used lately to take up the Mails at the Peradenia bridge is not timed to the new arrangements. This evil no doubt soon be remedied as the late change is said to have been made at the instance of the Government and not of the Post Master General. A much later hour, 8 P. M. was originally selected for the departure of the night coach. Since our last we heard of some falling off in the Customs Revenue of the chief port but considerable shipments seem to have been made since at Calcutta. The state of public health did not continue favorable. Occasional cases of cholera were heard of but small-pox was very prevalent. We have however had several showers of rain which have abated the Lenten heat of the season. The *elite* of Colombo society is generally at Nuera Ellia or other cooler regions of the Central Province. His Excellency the Governor and family are also away from Colombo. Dr. Clarke the District Judge at Badulla has received one of the new appointments at Rangoon and Mr. Adams, (son-in-law of the late Sir Henry Ward) has been mentioned in one of the papers as a candidate for the Badulla vacancy Staff Surgeon Major Dr. Prendergast has been gazetted Deputy Inspector (General and will proceed to Bengal to report himself to the General Commanding the troops in that Presidency. The Literary News of the fortnight includes a pamphlet on the Catholic Church and Civilization.

The management of the Telegraph Department in India continues to give great dissatisfaction. No notice was taken of the Mail Steamer *Simla* leaving Saugor and the good people of Ceylon were consequently speculating on her probable arrival at Galle when her arrival at Madras was announced with a jump. We were nearly forgetting to mention the Ceylon Railway. The specifications and plans have, we believe, been determined on in England, but no contractors are forthcoming, as indeed we feared from the time we shook off the Company which had unfortunately got astride of the Colony. The fact is that contractors do not like to deal with Government because it makes them responsible. If there is an interventing Company to act like a buffer, we should have enough of them.

COMMERCIAL.

The following is the distribution of, the Coffee crop in the various markets:—

	Plantation. cwts.	*Native.* cwt.	*Total.* cwts.
For London	231,293	199,006	430,299
Melbourne	3,202	1,387	4,589
Sydney	2,303	975	3,278
Port Louis	,,	850	850
Gibraltar	3,820	2,000	5,820
Liverpool	2,522	1,469	3,991
Havre	2,154	8,148	10,302
Total Exports from 1st Oct. 1861 to 26th Feb. 1862	245,294	213,835	459,129
Ditto from 1st Oct. 1860 to 26th Feb. 1861	205,477	64,600	270,077

PRODUCE MARKET.—Coffee Native per cwt. unpicked, 44s. 6d. at 46s. Not much business has been done in this article of late being very little on offer in the Market, this being the close of the season.

Coffee Plantation per bushel, 12s. at 12s. 3. In demand and readily sells at these quotations.

Cocoanut Oil, per cwt. 31s. at 31s. 3d. Not much doing.

Cotton Tinnevelley, per Candy of 500 lbs. Rupees 101 at 102. About 2000 Candies of the New Crop have been contracted for here, at the former quotation, but at present contractors are unwilling to enter into contracts even at the latter figure.

EXCHANGE.—The demand for Bills on London still continues active, and the supply not being equal, sellers have been enabled to place their drafts at favorable rates.

We quote 4 to 4¼ per cent discount for first class paper.

Sovereigns (Australian) 15s. per cent premium.

LOSS OF THE "HUGUENOT."

The *Times* gives the following particulars of the loss of 17 cases of articles from Ceylon for the Exhibition, which were on board the *Huguenot*, the loss of which we announced in yesterday's *Examiner Extraordinary.*

We regret to learn that another Ceylon vessel has been totally lost with a Cargo of Coffee and Oil; of the former Cwts. 6,000, of the latter nearly a hundred tons. The wreck took place on the 30th January, on the French Coast, near Boulogne. Not the least to be regretted is the fact that the *Huguenot* had on board seventeen cases of Ceylon contributions to the Great Exhibition, none of which it appears are likely to be recovered, as the vessel was fast breaking up. The contents of these cases were entirely articles of raw produce, many of which were entirely new, and cannot now be replaced in time. They were chiefly from the Northern Province, comprising timber, grain, dyes, tanning materials, fibres, medicinal substances, &c. Amongst them was a very interesting collection of Medicinal Plants, to the number of 410, collected at some cost and labor by Mr. Wright of Paradenia. We notice that a vessel from Australia, with many valuables for the Exhibition, had been burnt at sea.

MAURITIUS.

Cholera still raging at the Mauritius and the daily bills of mortality show how heavy and painful a sacrifice this visitation has again inflicted upon the colonists. True it is that the destruction of life has not been so great nor so rapid as it was in the terrible visitation of 1854 or in that of 1856; yet the present epidemic owing to its peculiarly fatal type, has spread perhaps as much desolation amongst us as any similar visitation to which we have had to allude.

There have been from the 28th January to 5th February

312 mortalities from this disease alone.
780 during the month of February.
47 from the 1st to the 5th March.

Number of families rich and poor—emigrated from Port Louis to the various Rural Districts, speedily after it had become generally known that the epidimic had been declared. The Supreme Court suspended its sittings. The vacation at the Royal College was prolonged and the proprietors of the whole of the other Educational Establishments in Port Louis were compelled to close their doors. It is easy to conceive the effect produced by this pertubation of the public mind upon matters connected with the commerce; but it is satisfactory to us to be enabled to announce, that the conciliatory spirit generally displayed by the Local Banks and by mercantile men generally, has prevented any thing like a "shock" to commercial credit. Another cause has greatly tended to maintain that confidence and credit. The agricultural aspect of the country nay never more favorable, the plantation of the cane was never so far advanced at the same time of the year.—*Overland Commercial Gazette, March* 6.

Departures from Mauritius to Bombay.

February 18 *Bark Ocean* J. Pourquier, Master.
,, 20 *Ship God*, C. Bourdon, Master
,, 23 *Ship Shah Jehan*, A. Herlin, Master, —*Id.*

Indian Press.

COTTON.

(*From the Madras Times, March* 26.)

The third and last of the Handbooks prepared under the instructions of the Supreme Government to illustrate the history of the cultivation of Cotton and its present prospects in each of the Presidencies, has just issued from the Press. We allude of course to that prepared by Mr. Wheeler from the records of the Madras Government. In the words of the Compiler, he "has simply reduced a mass of matter to a convenient form for perusal and reference." The work is of a much more condensed character than either the Bengal or Bombay Hand book, containing six chapters, of which the first is introductory to the general subject; the second and third contain an account of the experimental culture under Dr. Wight and the American planters, the fourth relates the proceedings of Mr. Finnie in Tinnevelly;, the fifth brings the experimental culture to a close; and the sixth considers the present condition of the Cotton culture in the various districts of the Madras Presidency.

The information to which Mr. Wheeler has had access is clearly and systematically arranged. Full tables of contents, a copious index, page headings, marginal notes, illustrations and black type being all employed to make reference easy and successful. The mechanical getting up of the work is indeed perfect, and this is all that we are able to notice at present. In a future issue we propose to go more fully into the merits of Mr. Wheeler's compilation, and examine it from another and higher point of view, which the few hours it has been in our possession do not enable us to do on the present occasion.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.

(*From the Delhi Gazette, March* 25.)

The *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th notifies the introduction of a Bill into Council, for the purpose of repealing certain Regulations, and Acts, relating to Criminal Law and Procedure. It emanates from the Hon'ble H.B. Harington, who, in his statement of Objects and Reasons, says:—

"The Regulations and Acts which it is the object of this Bill to repeal, are chiefly those which have been superseded, and are virtually rescinded by the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, both of which Codes are now in operation. The opportunity is also taken to repeal several Regulations which have long been obsolete or superseded, but which have never yet been formally repealed.

The total number of Regulations and Acts in the three Presidencies, which will be repealed by this Act and removed from the Statute Book, is between two and three hundred."

There is no greater obstruction to justice, than a scattered, and consequently, ill understood Code of Laws. It is the curse of England. To remedy the evil, has been the effort of very many sound jurists, and statesmen. There, the task is a herculean one, and can be undertaken only by piecemeal. And it is even yet feasible, and it is much to be regretted, that, greater advantage was not taken of the opportunity when the Civil and Criminal Procedure Acts, and the Penal Code, were compiled. The Hon'ble Mr. Harington has made a great clearance, but we understand, that, if he had searched more closely, and had applied the broom with greater vigor, many more existing Laws would have been swept away, which would have lessened the difficulties met in administering justice in this country.

Although the Procedure Acts, and the Penal Code, have placed it within the power of ordinary men to make themselves intimately acquainted with the requirements of the law, there is yet much room for quibbling pleaders to evade the spirit of that law, by diving into a mass of obscure and obsolete enactments long forgotten, and practically only useful to dig them up out of the dust of ages is work congenial to the native mind. There is nothing that exalts a vakeel more in the opinions of his clients, than a display of cunning, by which the *hakim* is embarrassed. The feat is technically termed *pench*, and frequently upsets the best intentions. It is the means of causing infliction of absolute, and recognized injustice.

We would wish greater attention being given to this subject, as it is a fruitful source of oppression in the hands of unscrupulous vakeels, and mookhtiars. They store up a profound knowledge of Laws, and Sections of Acts, quite unknown to the Judge on the bench, which they produce as occasion requires.

Next in importance to simplicity, comes limitation.

THE SOLDIER IN INDIA,

(*From the South Gazette, March* 19.)

The soldier has latterly been an object of particular care and consideration with the press. Almost everything connected with him—his wife, his widow, his children, his food, his drill, his dress, his discipline, his recreation, and, in short, all his personal wants and domestic comforts have been discussed, defects pointed out, and remedies suggested, with an earnestness and persistency, which have awakened the liveliest interest in his behalf in the highest quarters. But, there is still one point remaining to which we are reminded by a friend neither ourselves nor any of our cotemporaries have yet said anything. It is the spiritual welfare of the soldier, unconnected with which, it would be almost in vain to seek for his temporal good. Of military chaplains there are, probably, enough in India, nor is such learned and expensive agency necessary to the meek and mild propounding of the scriptures amongst men, whose minds are naturally more impressionable to such truths when conveyed through a medium less formal and straightlaced than that of a military chaplain. Alady, writing to us on the subject, says: "I would not depreciate chaplains in their arduous duties: they have their own peculiar work, more especially among the higher officers; whilst scripture readers—the class of church servants of whom I have written to you—have especially to do with the soldiers, amongst whom the chaplain is at best but a vain agent. Knowing that the deference he has to pay to him is that due to a commissioned officer, the poor soldier feels that there is a social gulf which divides him from his minister; and he listens to, but dares not to question what the chaplain says. There is no such thing as private or social conversation between them, no familiarity whatever: all is routine and formality, and the soldier feels that he only obeys an order when at his bidding he looks into the Bible. You will thus see, that an intermediate agent is wanting between the soldier and his minister, and this the scripture reader is supposed to be. He throws himself among the men in that plain familiar way that makes him a personal friend of the soldier, and at the samo time draws the latter to higher and better things. He visits the soldier in hospital, and in his quarters, and joins him in many of his amusements, and who can doubt the blessed influence of such association? The scripture reader is a familiar sight in the barrack room, and many a soldier in the height of his rage and oaths is soothed and calmed down by his timely and brotherly advice. In fact, he is a standing and living example of morality to the soldier, and it is the cause of the Society to which he belongs, namely, *The British Army Scripture Readers, and Soldier's Friend Society*, that I wish you now to advocate with the same ability and perseverance which have characterized your writings in the soldier's cause generally." I would appear that there are in all about twenty-two scripture readers divided between the several military stations in India, "assisting," as we see it termed in the society's Report, "the chaplains in their arduous duties." There can be no possible doubt of the eminent usefulness of this agency; in tending to the religious care of the soldier it is more effective than in that it is more general, than that of the chaplain; and, in our humble opinion, it cannot be too largely employed. It, moreover, possesses the christian element of humility in its very cheapness, for a scripture reader is allowed barely a pittance for his subsistence. His duty is to read the scriptures, circulate religious publications, and to work in substantination to military chaplains amongst the soldiers. It is not long since the benefits of the institution have been extended to India, and already we find the most unqualified testimony borne to them. In no part of the world is the soldier so exposed to drunkenness and licentiousness as in India. The unavoidable contingencies of his sojourn here, and the great distances which so often separate, and cut him off from good example and shut him out from the means of grace, plead more forcibly than words can express for an immediate and complete establishment of scripture-readers, first for every regiment, and next for every garrison in the country. The Society at home is doing all in its power to accomplish this end, but there is that one thing needful still wanting—the wherewithal to meet the expenses of the undertaking, and we are accordingly requested to make the most earnest appeal in our power for funds. Indeed, we feel we need do no more than call upon those who have the religious and moral elevation of our soldiers at heart, and who would wish to see the hands of military chaplains strengthened by the assistance of a body of men of the soldier's own station in life, who without the restraint unavoidable in the intercourse of different classes of society, may commend to them the word of life, and strive to lead them in the path of rectitude: we feel we need do no more than this to awaken the tenderest sympathies of the community, and excite the deepest interest in a cause which must commend itself to the world. We are assured that funds are not only required to increase the usefulness of the Society, but that if they are not forthcoming at once, our Soldiers in India will be deprived of every material portion of the spiritual consolations they are now enjoying. It is but right and proper that India should support the institution for the sake of the soldiers and sailors of the empire. We believe that the introduction of these scripture readers into India is by no means so generally known as it ought to be; much less is there anything known of the constitution of the Society which has so thoughtfully and philanthropically sent them out. And we cannot help thinking that the responsibility of this ignorance of the public on the subject rests with the military chaplains, who are, moreover, to blame for making no efforts to realize subscriptions in behalf of the Society. Ourselves, we have only casually come to the knowledge of the facts stated in this article, which we would the more earnestly and imploringly impress upon the attention of our readers from a consciousness that, if public sympathy and public liberality are not quickly moved in the matter, we shall hear of the soldier in India being left without the most active and most genuine means of spiritual enlightenment that has yet been vouchsafed to him.

Advertisements.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash.*

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR HAMS AND CHEESE just received ex *Clifton Belle*. Price 12 annas a Pound to meet speedy sale. Apply to DOSSABHOY & BYRAMJEE & Co.,—Terms Cash.

THE BOOK OF AIDS: with Catechism on the whole system of Equitation as practised at the Cavalry Riding Establishment Maidstone. Enlarged and revised to the present date. By Riding Master T. Martin, 17th Lancers, (late first assistant to the establishment.) For the use of Riding School Instructors. 1860.—Price 13 annas, including postage to any part of India.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi "Pentateuch" (1st five Books of Moses), 6 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 6 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta, Gazette*. Price Two Rupees. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

ENGLISH MADE SADDLERY RECEIVED EX "EARLY DAWN." FROM LONDON.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few sets of Plated and Covered Mounted Carriage and Gig or Dog Cart Harness, also a very few Gentlemen's light and small sizes real Hogskin's Hunting Saddles and Bridles, complete with requisites, together with a few pairs of Overland Trunks, with Patent Locks and Keys.

The above will be sold cheap to effect a quick sale, and any orders from Outstations will be executed with prompt attention.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Received by the Ship "Laurel."

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few pairs of Double (or heavy plated) Plated Brougham, Phaeton, and Gig Lamps, with Sockets of the most approved sizes and newest pattern, and together with a few real highly finished and neatly painted Childrens' Single-seated Perambulators with Hoods.

Orders from Outstations shall be executed with prompt attention, accompanied with the usual remittance or reference in Bombay.

A Rifle Officer's Sword, nearly new, by Wilkinson, of Pall Mall.

An Infantry Officer's New Regulation Sword Belt with Plate, 19th Regiment N. I., quite new.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.

Bombay, 1st April 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked, down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK RAFTERS.

On SATURDAY, the 5th April, at 3 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Waree Bunder near Henshaw's Bungalow, 200 Corges Teak Rafters of various sizes, in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

The above can be inspected three days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Particulars of the Landed property belonging to the estate of the late JAMSETJEE FURDOONJEE PARUCK, deceased, to be sold in four lots, by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at their Auction room.

The sale of Lots 1 and 2 will take place on Wednesday the 9th day of April, and the sale of Lots 3 and 4 on Thursday the 10th day of April instant. The sale to commence each day at 3 P. M.

See particulars in *Bombay Gazette* of yesterday and *Times of India* of this day.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PORT WINE

Of unexceptionable quality, if taken in larger quantities than 5 dozens at a time, Rs. 16 per dozen, otherwise Rs. 17 per dozen. Sample bottles Rs. 1-8 each.

MARTELL'S DARK BRANDY.

A few cases of this celebrated Brandy for sale at Rs. 21 per dozen, to close and account.

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 1st April 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Thread, &c. &c.

One second hand Office Pallanquin.

A Case of Black Silk Hats.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY the 2nd instant, will be sold by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. at their Rooms, Sundry Articles of Furniture, a Selection of Books, Crockery Ware, Glass, Plated Ware, Gharry, Saddles, Harness, and Clothing the effects of a Gentleman, deceased.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGON, IN RE DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, AN INSOLVENT.

By order of the Official Assignee.

TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY the 2nd instant, at 4 P. M. Messrs. BENNET & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and on account of the abovenamed Insolvent. All those three Messuages, Tenements and Premises standing on the Pirandocare Ground, belonging to the late Canjee Chatoor, situate, lying and being at Laurence de Lema street, at Mazagon, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the Hill belonging to the late Canjee Chatoor, on or towards the North by the house of Framjee Dhunjee, and on or towards the South by the house of the late Canjee Chatoor; and which said Piece of Ground contains three adjeasurement one thousand five hundred square Yards, or thereabouts, two of the said houses are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, (the third house not bearing at present any number) together with a Well of everlasting sweet water.

SALE OF SPRUCE DEALS.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Godown of Messrs. Remington & Co., Fort, about 2,000 Spruce Deals.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT THE COLLECTOR'S BUNGALOW, TANNA.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the Collector's Bungalow, Tanna, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and porcelain ware, &c., of J. R. D. MORGAN, Esq., C. S., Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, (proceeding to Europe.) The same comprises rich Cut Glass Ware, Vine-Leaf pattern Decanters, an elegant Frosted and Crystal Cut Glass, Dessert Service, Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Do. a Set of 4 Silver Plated Dish Covers, Round Waiters, Dishes, Candlesticks, Shade Covers, Best Table Cutlery for 24 persons, richly open Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Dining and other Tables, Conversation Sofas, Drawing Room, Easy and Pridieu Chairs, Tea-Poy, What-not, Book-shelf, Four-post Cot and Bedstead, Large Camp Cot, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, Folding and other Screens, China Japan Chairs, a Large Musical Box, playing 12 tunes, a handsome Bronze four-light Hanging Argand Lamp, Single Do. with Drops, a Mahogany Bagatelle Board, Brass and Gilt Reading and Wall Lamps, a few valuable Books, Bed-room and Dressing-room Furniture, Copper-cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Thursday, the 3rd proximo.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., ON MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY the 10th April, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, the Household Furniture, Carriages and Horses, &c., of the Reverend F. J. SPRING.

A four-seated open Carriage, with a pair of good going Bay Arab Horses and Harness, and a Kurrachee Cow.

Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view from MONDAY the 7th instant.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

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